

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:37:05 ON 20 DEC 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, BIOTECHDS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:38:41  
ON 20 DEC 2002

L1 1301 S POLYDENTATE  
L2 3599481 S DNA OR NUCLEIC ACID OR GENE OR VECTOR  
L3 22 S L1 AND L2  
L4 13 DUP REM L3 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L5 682114 S CARRIER OR VECTOR  
L6 10 S L5 AND L1  
L7 9 DUP REM L6 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)  
L8 1 S L1 AND POLYLYSINE  
L9 115213 S GENE DELIVERY OR GENE THERAPY OR DNA TRANSFE?  
L10 0 S L9 AND L1  
L11 76929 S CROWN ETHER OR POLYETHER  
L12 15 S L11 AND POLYLYSINE  
L13 15 DUP REM L12 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L14 1084 S L11 AND L5  
L15 64 S L14 AND L2  
L16 55 DUP REM L15 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L17 6 S L16 AND L9  
L18 6 DUP REM L17 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:54:04 ON 20 DEC 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 11:54:18  
ON 20 DEC 2002

L1	4035 S CRYPTA?
L2	115213 S GENE THERAPY OR GENE DELIVERY OR DNA TRANSFE?
L3	5 S L2 AND L1
L4	2 DUP REM L3 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5	0 S L1 AND CRIPTATE#
L6	0 S L1 AND CRIPTAT?
L7	0 S CRIPTATES
L8	0 S CRIPTATE

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:68361 CAPLUS

DN 132:127724

TI Chelating systems for use in the delivery of compounds to cells

IN Wolff, Jon A.

PA Mirus Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000003738	A1	20000127	WO 1999-US16095	19990716
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 1098667	A1	20010516	EP 1999-935616	19990716
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	US 1998-93230P	P	19980717		
	WO 1999-US16095	W	19990716		
AB	Chelator contg. compds. are utilized in the delivery of mols., polymers, nucleic acids and genes to animal cells. At least one chelator such as <b>crown ether</b> is attached to a polymer and then assocd. with another polymer such as DNA. An ion is then added to the mixt. thereby forming condensed DNA. In condensed form and in complex with the chelator, DNA can be delivered to a cell. Polyacrylamidobenzo-18-crown-6 was prepd. and cation binding as well as interaction with <b>polylysine</b> and DNA of this <b>crown ether</b> was studied.				

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1997:479337 CAPLUS

DN 127:99879

TI Conjugates of drugs with peptides and polyethers

IN Sinn, Hannsjoerg; Maier-Borst, Wolfgang; Schrenk, Hans-Hermann; Stehle, Gerd; Fiebig, Heinz-H.

PA Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Stiftung Des Oeffentlichen Rechts, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19548114	A1	19970626	DE 1995-19548114	19951221
	DE 19548114	C2	20000427		
	WO 9723240	A2	19970703	WO 1996-DE2487	19961220
	WO 9723240	A3	19971009		
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 952853	A2	19991103	EP 1996-946222	19961220
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	JP 2000502109	T2	20000222	JP 1997-523224	19961220
	US 6895254	B1	20020528	US 1999-308103	19990504
PRAI	DE 1995-19548114	A	19951221		
	WO 1996-DE2487	W	19961220		

AB The title conjugates facilitate the uptake of drugs and their enrichment in tissues (e.g., tumors, inflamed tissues). The peptides contain preferably 7-30 amino acid residues. The polyethers are preferably of 2000-5000 mol. wt.; these confer good water soly. on the product. Such conjugates have the advantage of being nonimmunogenic. A description is given of a conjugate composed of **polylysine**, 8 mols of aminofluorescein, 4 mols. of methoxy polyethyleneglycol, and 2 mols. of <sup>111</sup>In-labeled DTPA, which was used as a scintigraphic agent that was selectively taken up by tumor tissue in rats.

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 2002:669607 CAPLUS  
 DN 137:211893  
 TI Nucleosides comprising **polydentate** ligands  
 IN Meade, Thomas J.; Welch, Thomas W.  
 PA Molecular Dynamics, Inc., USA  
 SO U.S., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 659,987, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US <b>6444423</b>	B1	20020903	US 1998-191785	19981113
PRAI	US 1996-475051	A1	19960607		
	US 1996-659987	B2	19960607		

AB The present invention provides for the selective covalent modification of nucleic acids with redox active moieties such as transition metal complexes. Electron donor and electron acceptor moieties are covalently bound to the ribose-phosphate backbone of a **nucleic acid** at predetd. positions. The resulting complexes represent a series of new derivs. that are bimol. templates capable of transferring electrons over very large distances at extremely fast rates. These complexes possess unique structural features which enable the use of an entirely new class of bioconductors and photoactive probes.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 13 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI  
AN 2001-02530 BIOTECHDS  
TI In vitro cleavage of **nucleic acid** sequence useful to  
prepare smaller nucleotide fragments for cloning, involves contacting the  
sequence to be cleaved with cationic dinuclear metal complex with  
**polydentate** ligands;  
DNA cleavage and RNA cleavage method for use in diagnosis  
and therapy  
AU Que Jr L; Hanson R S; Schnaith L M T  
PA Univ.Minnesota  
LO Minneapolis, MN, USA.  
PI **US 6143879** 7 Nov 2000  
AI US 1998-123848 28 Jul 1998  
PRAI US 1998-123848 28 Jul 1998  
DT Patent  
LA English  
OS WPI: 2001-006446 [01]  
AB An in vitro method (I) for cleaving a nucleotide sequence (NS) involves  
contacting (NS) to be cleaved with a cationic dinuclear metal complex  
with one or two **polydentate** ligands to cleave NS in its  
phosphate backbone to form a hydroxyl end and a phosphate end, where the  
**polydentate** ligand is tethered to a NS recognition element. (I)  
is used for **DNA** cleavage or RNA cleavage, preferably  
sequence-specific cleavage i.e. site-specific cleavage, to give smaller  
nucleotide fragments for cloning, sequencing, and other molecular biology  
applications. (I) is useful as a diagnostic tool for detecting certain  
**DNA** or RNA viruses such as hepatitis virus, measles virus and to  
detect specific genes e.g. oncogenes and other genes associated with  
specific genetic abnormalities in biological fluid or tissue samples, and  
as therapeutic tools to destroy target molecules, e.g. viruses and  
oncogenes. (I) is performed in the presence of a dioxygen source such as  
oxygen or hydrogen peroxide in the presence of a reductant and NS to be  
cleaved is a ds **DNA** supercoiled sequence and the cleavage is ds  
cleavage effective to give linear **DNA**. (18pp)

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 13 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI  
AN 1998-02535 BIOTECHDS  
TI Nucleic acids covalently modified with electron donors and acceptors;  
DNA probe for use in hybridization, diagnostic or  
bioconductor  
AU Meade T J; Welch T W  
PA California-Inst.Technol.  
LO Pasadena, CA, USA.  
PI WO 9746568 11 Dec 1997  
AI WO 1997-US9739 4 Jun 1997  
PRAI US 1996-659987 7 Jun 1996  
DT Patent  
LA English  
OS WPI: 1998-042109 [04]  
AB A nucleoside containing a covalently attached **polydentate**  
ligand (CAPL) is claimed. The ligand is attached at the 2' or 3'  
position of the nucleoside. Also claimed are: a phosphoramidite  
nucleoside containing a CAPL; a composition of a nucleoside containing a  
CAPL, where the nucleoside is covalently attached to control pore glass  
(CPG); a composition of an oligonucleotide (oligo) covalently attached to  
CPG, where at least 1 nucleoside of the oligo is **polydentate**  
-modified; a composition of nucleoside, oligo or phosphoramidite  
nucleoside with a transition metal chelated to the **polydentate**  
nucleoside; a ss **nucleic acid** containing at least 1  
electron donor and at least 1 electron acceptor attached via  
**polydentate** nucleoside, a terminal base or the 2' or 3' position  
of a ribose of the ribose-phosphate backbone; a composition of a ss  
**nucleic acid** containing at least 1 electron donor and a  
ss **nucleic acid** with at least 1 electron acceptor;  
production of **nucleic acid** with electron transfer  
moiety attached; and detecting a target sequence by hybridizing a ss  
**nucleic acid** containing at least 1 electron donor and  
electron acceptor. (81pp)

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IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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<u>L32</u>	L31 and l12	9	<u>L32</u>
<u>L31</u>	L30 with l8	38	<u>L31</u>
<u>L30</u>	L29 with l23	349	<u>L30</u>
<u>L29</u>	polycationic or polymer	1398472	<u>L29</u>
<u>L28</u>	L27 with l5	14	<u>L28</u>
<u>L27</u>	L23 with l8	713	<u>L27</u>
<u>L26</u>	l24 and l12	2	<u>L26</u>
<u>L25</u>	l24 same l12	0	<u>L25</u>
<u>L24</u>	L23 with (polylysine or polyamine)	50	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	chelator	7054	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	L21	3	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	l20 with l5	3	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	L19 with (polylysine or polyamine)	240	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	EDTA	64247	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L17 with l4	7	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	coordination sphere	465	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	l4 with more than	0	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	l12 and l11	3	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	l12 same l11	0	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L12 with l11	0	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	gene therapy or gene delivery or gene transfe\$	29892	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	l7 with l4	48	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	l8 same l6	2	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 with l6	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	dna or plasmid or nucleic or gene or polynucleotide	262918	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	dna or plasmid or nucleic or gene or polynucleotide	262918	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 with l4	421	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	conjugated or complexed or electro\$	1599359	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	polydentate ligand or crown ether	7465	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	6143879.pn.	2	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	6444423.pn.	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	6395254.pn.	2	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY